MR. BYNUM'S LITTLE TRICK

His Last Letter, Which, as a Matter of Course, Friends Ask Him to Recall.

One of the Petty Dodges Democrats Think Will Conceal Their Partisanship on Labor Day -Congratulations to Jas. G. Blaine.

In spite of protests of workingmen, irrespective of party, the Democratic agents who are controlling details in connection with the Labor-day demonstration persist in keeping Bynum before the public as a central figure for that occasion. Since the acts of these men have been a subject of criticism they have been driven into a position where they admit virtually that all that has been charged is true. It is stated by those who have actively opposed Bynum's retention as one of the orators of that day, that after saying the Congressman would not talk politics the Democratic agents endeavored to buy off some who have been foremost in the opposition. But those gentlemen indignantly resented this implication on their honesty of purpose and flatly told the Gruelle crowd that they would have nothing whatever to do with the demonstration so long as the Democratic heelers managed the affair. "The same men," said a workingman last night, "who violated their obligations as Knights and union men by introducing politics in the assemblies and trades organizations and subsequently prostituted to the State Federation to their purpose in earning the reward offered them by the Demogratic State central committee, took the Labor-day parade in charge. They thought workingmen could be blinded to their infamous political schemes; but so hot has the non-partisan element made it for these fellows that, as they were forced to do in the State Federation, so in regard to Labor day they have been compelled to drop the mask and come out as Democratz who proposed to use the event in advancing Eynum's candidacy. These hired heelers thought they had covered their tracks by withdrawing ex-Governor Porter from the speakers' list and substituting Bynum, who, with Governor Gray, would give two Demo-

to one Republican, Mayor Denny." Of course, Bynum is not the man to lose the opportunity to speak when it is offered him, and as he pretends to be a student of political economy on the free-trade side, and as protection against that side is the clearly-defined issue in this campaign, it is not difficult to say what Bynum would talk about. He could not get away from the political feature of the question if he desired and that would lead him to appeal for votes for himself and Cleveland. That is the view the non-partisans workingmen and men who are opposed to the Gruelle crowd of Democratic heelers. It is a correct one, too, one of the opponents remarked, and no stronger proof is needed than Bynum's letter to James B. Wilson, chairman of the labor demonstration committee. "Bynum in that letter seeks to pose as a persecuted individual," the workingman continged, "but the fact is the letter is a well-arranged incident of the Democratic plot to capture Labor day as the State Federation was taken in, by turning over to the agents of Democracy every-

thing connected with it." The letter to which the workingman referred is under date of Washington, 23d, and in it By-num writes: "Certainly those acquainted with me would not for a moment think that I would so disregard the proprieties of the occasion as to indulge in the slightest degree in discussing political questions. I presume your committee, when it extended to me the invitation, thought, from the opportunities I have enjoyed for the investigation of questions entirely non-political, affecting the welfare of the wage-workers, that I might be able to make some observations that would be beneficial as well as interesting. My intention was to try to do this, but I think it better for myself as well as those in charge of the demonstration, that you release me from my promise. I should very much regret to be the cause of any feeling or division that might in the least detract from the success, pleasure

or harmony of your demonstration."

When Bynum wrote that letter, it is said he did not expect to be released, and he was no doubt cognizant of what was to follow when Wilson, to whom it was addressed, received it. In completing the scheme, to make it appear that Bynum will make a non-partisan speech, and that he comes with reluctance after so much has been justly said about the propriety of can-didates taking advantage of and abusing Labor day, the committee and others sent him a telegram. They said they would not consent to his withdrawing from the list of speakers. The signers of that telegram were Tom Gruelle, who is under a contract with the Democratic State central committee; John Bodenmiller, an agent among workingmen for the same organization, and who was conspicuous in outraging the State Federation; Wm. Klinesmith, district master workman, who cut off all points of order on that occasion, checked objections, and in violation of the order's constitution allowed politics in the interest of Cleveland to come into the district assembly; William Langstaff, a Democratic candidate, and Edward F. Gould, also hired by the Democratic central committee. Others, all Democrats, also signed the telegram. Nobody but these interested in the campaign work of the Democratic party wants Bynum to speak. On this account many workingmen have decided to keep out of the pa-

Mr. Blaine Congratulated. of this city is an organization whose membership is mostly made up of gentlemen who have hitherto been Democrats. They recognize the motive that caused Cleveland to send to Congress his so-called retaliatory message. Mr. Blaine's speech on the message has pleased them immensely, and last night, under the instructions of the club, the following telegram was sent:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. Hon. James G. Blaine, Augusta, Me.:

Permit us to congratulate you on your masterly exposure of the trick and dodge of the gentleman who occupies the White House. He is too late in his bid for more followers to betray.

PATRICK A. WARD,

J. F. RYAN,

CAPT. PATRICK J. KELLEHER. DANIEL J. CALLINAN. PETER DORSEY.

Officers Irish-American Protective Tariff Club. The club is prospering and to its rolls numbers are being daily added.

BAD CONDITION OF THE STREETS.

Two Suits Are to Be Brought To-Day, Growing Out of the Natural-Gas Trenches.

During the heavy rain yesterday the gas trenches stood half full of muddy water. As a consequence, both in the streets and on the sidewalks, the clay embankments caved in leaving great excavations every few feet, amply large to flounder a two-horse team. Fortusately, however, no accidents were reported. "Does there not seem to be any intention on the part of the contractors to remedy this nuisance?" was asked of an attache connected with the street commissioner's office, yesterday.

"It certainly looks like there is no such intention on their part. For my part I regard their negligence as criminal. There will be two cases made against them soon, one to-morrow in the Mayor's court, against J. H. Gibney & Company and one against the Trust Company. The one to-morrow against the contractors is for not placing signals at the trenches in front of Perry's drug store, on the corner of Washington and Alabama streets. Those trenches have been open now for three weeks, and for the last ten nights not a sign of a lantern has been placed

"The fault, then, seems to lie with the contractors!" "Yes; and to give you an example of their attitude toward the public, let me relate an incilent that occurred some weeks ago. It was at the time that that explosion occurred on the corner of Pennsylvania and Onio streets, caused by the workmen building fires in the trenches to bend their pipes. The fires were put out by the inspectors, and the men warned not to repeat the offense. They were instructed that if they wished to bend their pipes they would have to do so above ground, and away rom any gas connection. About a week later, at the same place the fires were relighted, and upon being so informed, City Engineer Shearer and Inspector Davis made an investigation. At the place where the fires were burning they met Mr. Shackleton, superintendent of the Trust, and Mr. Gibney, They became very angry at the inspectors for putting out the fires, and Shackleton remarked to Gib-

again throw them in the ditch and cover them up.' I understood he afterward apologized for it, but it gives a pretty good idea of the independence of the men who are responsible for the condition of our streets."

HAVE TRIED FREE TRADE.

The Ex-Consul to Sydney, N. S. W., Says the People Are About to Adopt Protection.

Mr. Charles Kahlo, formerly of Logansport, Ind., Garfield's consul at Sydney, New South Wales, is at the Grand Pacific, accompanied by his son George, Mr. Kahlo went out in 1881. and resigned just before the expiration of President Arthur's term to go into business, but his resignition was not accepted by the State De-partment until a year later. For the past seven years he has liven at Sydney, and has become widely familiar with the political, commercial, and industrial conditions of Australia. He and his son were engaged in silver mining and other business operations, in which they prospered, and it was only on account of his family that a return to the United States was determined

A reporter called upon them this morning and they talked freely and instructively of their an tipodal experiences.

"Sidney," said Mr. Kablo, "is a city of 350,000, in the colony of New South Wales, which is as large as five or six American States. It is pastoral, and its climate is delightful, the temperature rarely falling below 50 and as rarely rising above 90. Vegetation is luxurant beyond de-scription, and it suffers only from occasional droughts. The rains fall in the winter. If abundant this winter it may fall out that no more rain will come for two or three years, so that the pasture will dry up and hundreds of thousands of sheep perish. Irrigation, by means of arte sian wells, is just beginning to be applied with good results. Agriculture amounts to nothing, the lands being adapted to grazing alone. Abundance of coal is found in certain localities. Sydney's harbor is the finest in the world. It is a thriving and delightful city.' "What is the condition of labor in that coun-

"It is well paid. Common labor, eight hours day, is paid about \$2 or \$2.25 per day. Skilled abor is paid about the same as in the United

States, but is more steadily employed." "How is the cost of living?" "Higher than here. Meats are quite cheap, choice mutton being worth 6 or 8 cents, best roasts of beef 10 and 12 cents. But potatoes are \$4 a bushel; eggs, 50 and 60 cents; apples, 2 cents apiece; a pair of chickens, \$1.75; vegetables are generally higher than here; butter is 60 or 70 cents, and so on. Rents are excessively high. Land monopoly is prevalent, far more so than in Victoria, the sister colony, where they have a land tax, which has a tendency to force land in-

'New South Wales has free trade, has it not?' "Yes, practically so, but it will soon adopt protection, as Victoria did long ago and as Queensland has just done." "What has been the effect of free trade on the

"Well, I think it has had a tendency to check its growth. Victoria has developed much more rapidly with protection than New South Wales." "How are wages in Victoria as compared with those of New South Wales?" "Perhaps they're slightly better, but they're

"Is the cost of living the same?" "Well, perhaps the tariff makes living some-what higher in Victoria. Clothing is cheaper in Sydney than in Melbourne, but the difference is not great."

"Are the Australians interested in our tariff "Yes: they want to see Cleveland re-elected. They feel that free wool would help them a good

The elder Mr. Kahlo said that his residence in a free-trade country had only served to strengthon his belief in protection. "I am going to do all I can to assist in the election of General Harrison," said he, "and I can speak of the issue now up as one with au-

thority, having witnessed the trial of free trade and protection side by side." Mr. Kahlo said he found the situation all he could have wished in California, which he said was certain to go Republican by 10,000. He will remain in Chicago a couple of days and then proceed to Indianapolis, after which he will go to New York to offer his services to the national Republican committee.

THE OLD ROMAN'S SOPHISTRY. A!Supposititious Discussion of Some of the

Points Raised by Him. New York Tribune.
The "old Roman" has entered the arena. For some reason the event causes no excitement; his friends are not thrilled nor his foes made pallid with fear. The "old Roman" skims over the surface of things in a garrulous, perfunctory way befitting a worthy gentleman whom President Cleveland considered too old for Cabinet duties four years ago, but he is careful not to go below the surface. His talk of tariff is about on a level with Mr. Cleveland's, and that is quite the worst thing that can have been truthfully said of ex-Senator Thurman's speeches for a good many years. Ignorantly assuming, as Mr. Cleveland does, that the tariff is a tax, the old gentleman pro-

ceeds to object to unnecessary taxation as if he were actually discussing a question before the people, and had not carefully dodged it entirely in his first assumption. It would be exceedingly funny if this resurrected relic of Bourbon Democracy could be brought to open debate with any live man of this generation who knows a little of the present state of the ques-tion. The discussion might be epitomized thus: Old Roman-The tariff is a tax.

Reply-Not unless it enhances the cost of Old Roman-But it must; they are imported and the duties are paid. Reply-Yes; the foreigners pay the duty for the privilege of seiling in the world's best mar-

Old Roman-That cannot be; Robert J. Walker said it was not so forty years ago, a you have no proof of that.

Reply-Get your spectacles, read your daily paper and see how every foreign product is hoisted in price the instant an American duty is lowered or removed. Examples by the hundred could be given. Even when a reduction or re-peal of duties is merely hoped for the foreign price goes up; witness wool and woolens after President Cleveland's message, and tin after the Mills bill passed the House. Old Roman-This is amazing; certainly it was

not so fifty years ago. Besides, the duty makes home products more costly. Reply-But it does not; they have been falling in price ever since protective duties were im-

Old Roman-Don't tell me, young man; it must be. What do they want a duty for, if not to make things higher?

Reply-Just for this: to guard their industry against raids which might break it down. If they can sell to a big market they can sell cheaply; any corner grocery can tell you that if you have to be content with small sales you must get big profits on what you do sell. Old Roman -But things are dearer than in other countries. Look at woolens; my friend,

President Cieveland, says woolens cost twice as much here as elsewhere. Reply-Parsee Moore stuffed him, and he had not sense enough to look at any price list or inquire at any store. His own free-trade agent, Schoenhof, has reported that there is little, if any, difference in the cost of woolens, on the whole, between this country and Germany; but Cleveland is a Bourbon like you, and repeats as true now a story which was true twenty years

ago when our currency was inflated. Old Roman-Anyhow, the tariff must be a tax, and it makes things more costly here, and we cannot produce as cheaply. Reply-On the contrary, four years ago Mr. Cleveland's present Chief of the Bureau of Sta-

tistics reported that the cost of living in Massachusetts was only 5 per cent. higher than in Great Britain, exclusive of rents, 'and prices here are lower now.

Old Roman—See here, young man, you are disturbing the harmony of this meeting, and I want to talk about the duties of iron-bound. brass-mounted Democracy.

Mrs. Sheridan's Needs.

New York Graphic. Mrs. Sheridan needs the pension. When her husband's estate is settled up there will be little left for her and her three children. Phil Sheridan's salary was \$11,500 a year as Lieutenantgeneral, and those who know him say he spent \$11,000 of it. He was exceedingly hospitable. and the demands of his position were many and constant. He owned a house in Chicago, but the rent of it never more than paid its taxes, insurance and repairs. He had some interest in a Western ranch, and instead of profit it was a source of expense to him. His few little business ventures never turned out well, and the only sure asset he left was an insurance policy for \$20,000, the interest of which goes to his wife and the principal to be divided among her and the children when they are all of age.

An Up-Hill Job. Rochester Democrat and Courier. It is mighty hard work persuading the average American artisan that he would be better off with lower wages, a smaller house, and

plainer food. - Brooklyn Times. FRIEND, a word with you! If you are troubled with any skin diseases or other cutaneous irritation, use Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Do likewise if your complexion be pimpled, blotched or sallow. You won't regret it. Sold by all druggists.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, ney, with an oath, 'If these men trouble you | 50 coats

A NATION'S SOCIAL CENTER

Noticeable Features of Life at Washington and What the City Will Become.

Bishop Newman Thinks the Number of Church-Geing Congressmen Is Increasing and Ingersoft's Infidelity Is a Failure.

Few ministers of the gospel have so broad a knowledge of current affairs and so large an acquaintance among public men as Bishop John P. Newman. A close friend of President Grant, and pastor for many years of the largest church in Washington, he has had unusual facilities for observing the tondencies of the times. Talking to a Journal reporter, yesterday, he said:

"I have now been a pastor in Washington for ten years, and my observation is that it is the best church-going city in the country. I believe that without exception every member of the Supreme Court is a regular attendant at church. The same is true in regard to the members of the Senate. I could name nearly all the churches to which the Senators go. Of course they are busy men, and Sunday is a welcome day. The morning is the time for church, the afternoon and evening for what may be called the social life. The social life consists of a quiet call and a quiet dinner. Of late there has been some attempt at elaborate dinners, but the effort has not been successful."

"Is Washington a temperate city?" he was

"Temperance is the rule among the Senators. Many of them are prohibitionists, within party lines. What I have said of the Senate is also true of the House. Perhaps there is a larger percentage of members who do not attend church regularly, but occasionally. There is less intemperance among the members of the House than in former years. It is always Dossible to call out half a dozen or a dozen temperance Congressmen to make speeches. Sunday in Washington is a great day for visitors. They throng the churches, primarily to wors hip, secondarily, to see what is to be seen."

"Is the character of the city changing?" "Washington is destined to be a city of society. It can never be a commercial city or a place of manufactories. The tendency is to make it the intellectual center of the Nation. There is a larger number of literary persons, a larger number of scholars and artists gathered there than in any other city in the Union. There are facilities for scientific and literary pursuits which can be found nowhere else. The new Congressional library will increase these facilities and attractions. There is a plan for a national university, with, as a nucleus, the Smithsonian Institution, the Observatory, the Agricultural Department and the Congressional Library. The design is two-fold-for original investigations and for lectures to postgraduates."

"Are there prospects of the idea being carried

"There is a bill before Congress for this purpose. It should be an accomplished fact. The government can and should incur the expense.

Living in Washington is cheap, cheaper than anywhere else, so that, with the facilities the government can offer, students in all departments may graduate from that university with the highest prospects. There is no such university in this country; there are approaches to it. As a nation we should take the lead in original discoveries. To-day we are second-handed; we borrow from Europe, not from want of brains but from lack of means. There should be at least fifty professors in that university, each pursuing his specialty, without regard to party or church, but simply to ascertain the order and constitution of nature."

would also be an inspiration to students, would "Yes, it would be a most desirable location in everyway for such a university. Of course, I know her drawbacks and dark spots, but I would

not hestitate to say that Washington is the best city in the country. And it will be still better when Harrison gets in the White House. I do not think that the past administration has witnessed any decided change in the general character of the city. It has been a mixed administration; in the House the Democrats had a small majority, and in the Senate the Republicans had a very small majority. In this way the one holds the other in check."

"Judging from Washington, do you think the religious sentiment of the country is on the increase or decline!"

"I can only judge from the regularity with which the public and the members of Congress attend church, which is increasing. Infidelity has no show among public men. Bob Ingersoll's crusade against religion is worse than a failure. It is treated with scorn and contempt by our leading men. Some of the most beautiful things in life, death and immortality, as taught by our Savior, are uttered by Senators and Representatives on memorial occasions. You can hear more pure gospel on these occasions from these men of simple, strong faith, than you can hear, in some churches in six menths." "Are the reports of Senator Ingalls's irrelig-

ion well founded?" "Why, I saw Senator Ingails in my congregation the last Sunday I preached there, and he was one of the best listoners I had. He does not flaunt his religion before everybody, but goes quietly to church. He, his wife and whole family are among the most active people we

"What denomination seems the most popular "O they scatter all around. I suppose that Methodism rather takes the lead, as she usually Methodist Church is the hope and salvation of the country." The Bishop's parting injunction to the reporter was not to "expand" what he had said. "You may eliminate," said he, "but do not expand. A reporter called on me recently in Washington to ask me a few quessions concerning a sermon I had preached on 'The Life to Come.' The next morning the paper came out with large headlines, 'Bishop Newman a Spiritualist.' The reporter called on me afterward, and when I remonstrated with him for what he had done he said, 'Well, you know we newspapers have to have sensations." Bishop Newman remains in the city until to-

morrow, when he goes to Illinois to fill several engagements in the way of church dedications and the laying of corner-stones. Next week he presides over his first conference at Warsaw, Ind.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

A Fine Letter Written by the Old Whi Statesman in the 1840 Campaign. The Los Angeles Tribune, was handed by lady of that city, a copy of "The Log Cabin," a campaign paper conducted by Horace Greely in

In a very interesting description of the contents, the Tribune copies the following letter written by William H. Seward, in that far away time. We think our readers will enjoy its perosal and admire the simplicity and unpretentiousness of a man who was truly great.

ALBANY, Sept. 11, 1840. "Gentlemen-Your letter of the 25th ult. pyiting me to join the citizens of Westchester county in dedicating a log cabin at North Castle, on the 24th inst, was duly received. I am pre vented from accepting the invitation by engagements which call me into the western part of the State. I wish, nevertheless, that it were in my nower to visit Westchester. I have recollections, which can never leave me, of the hospitality of her citizens; and there is abundant evidence that the patriotism of her sons has not declined since the days when three of her incorruptible Whigs spuraed the bribe of British gold, and saved their country from Arnold's

"I should, with great pleasure, too, bear my part in dedicating the log cabin. The structure is peculiarly American, and is associated with our dearest recollections of the past, and our best hopes of the future. There is scarcely one among us of American birth, whatever may be his condition in life, who, if required to trace his genealogy, would not find his ancestors in a log cabin, within one or two, or at most three. generations. The emigrant who seeks an asylum here from the storms of the old world. may meet a cold reception in the payed city, but if he follows where the spirit of adventure leads, he will always find in the log cabin a gen-

erous welcome. "The memory of man runneth to the time when only log cabins graced the site of almost every city, town and village in the land, and wherever the humble structure is now found, it gives promise of a farm, a village, or it may be a capital. When these unpretending dwellings begin to cluster in the valley, or on the hiliside, it is certain that there the church and so house will appear. As soon as the patrimonial farm is found too small for an increasing family, the enterprising sons hie away to the West-the beech, maple and hemlock fall Philapelphia Inquirer. beneath their sturdy arms, and the There is said to be a smoke from their log cabing gives notice to the

the West invites us to erect our log cabins there and try once more. The log cabin is the cradle of patriotism and valor. When the Indian foe hung upon our western border, and the British upon our Atlantic and northern frontier, and Harrison, Scott, and Jackson called to the res-cue, the cry ran through the log cabins, and the

fearless riflemen rushed to the battle-fields of Tippecanoe, Chippewa, and New Orleans.

"In childhood I attended my father in his visits as a physician to the balls of the rich and the log cabins of the poor; I saw the offices of affection performed with equal assiduity in both. Health restored gladdened as many hearts, and bereavement produced as bitter tears in the one as in the other. In maturer years I have visited the marble dwellings in our own cities and abroad, and I have been a guest in the log cabin of Cayuga and Chautauqua. I confess that in the latter I found always the most cordial greeting and largest welcome. I can bear witness, too, that while no condi-tion, high or low, exempts us from the the disappointments, and the sorrows of life, and while faith, hope and charity withhold their consolations from none who cherish them, their choicest influence will be observed in the humblest abode. Lot us honor the log cabin, and let us take care that wherever the unpretending structure is found, no matter what may be the birth, language or condition of its occupant, the school-house is erected near it and its rustic shelves are graced with the cheap volumes of the Sunday-scool and common-school libraries, and we may then be assured luxury and ambition can never undermine the foundations of the Republic. I am, with great respect and esteem, your friend and follow-citizen, WM. H. SEWARD." fellow-citizen,

RESTRICTING IMMIGRATION.

T. V. Powderly's Plan for Regulating the Admission of Foreigners to This Country. Chicago Equity.

Saturday, July 7, over 2,000 Americans sailed from New York to various parts of Europe. They go to spend the summer abroad. It is estimated that the cheapest three months' tour that can be made in Europe will exceed \$500. Many of those who sailed the 7th will spend ten times that amount while abroad; but it is safe to say that the 2,000 tourists will average \$1,000 each, which will in the aggregate reach the sum of \$2,000,000. In the week ending Saturday, July 7, the number of immigrants which landed Castle Garden was 5,161. I doubt they brought \$2,000,000 with them "their immediate support," if they did, this country made nothing by the exchange. But it is estimated that the total sum which they brought with them did not exceed \$30,000, which leaves the balance of \$1,970,000 in favor of Europe. Those who went to Europe did not leave vacancies in the ranks of labor, and they took with them what had been earned for them by American workmen, and in their place we find 5,161 foreigners dumped in upon the American laborer's shoulders, demanding that he divide up what little of his earnings he has left, after paying the expenses of his employer to Europe.

So long as this tide of unrestricted immigration is permitted to sweep in they will take no steps to reform conditions at home. We must check it at once, or instead of Americanizing those who come they will Europeanize us. It is suggested that we oblige the foreigner to reside twenty-one years in the Republic before allowing him to become a citizen. Those who advocate such a course of treatment should remember that we do not require these people simply to work; they should bear a portion of the burden of citizenship, and should be taught

what it means. To my mind the better plan would be to file a declaration of such intention with the American consul next to his place of residence at least three years before date of emigration. Make it the duty of the representative of our government abroad to ascertain what the character of the applicant is, what his qualifications for citizenship are, and what his intentions are. Allow only those who come bearing a certificate from an American consul to land. Oblige the emigrant to declare his intentions to become an American citizen the day ne lands, and instruct him that unless he qualifies by learning to read the Declaration of American Independence and the Constitution of the United States, so as to

be able to interpret these documents in an in-

telligible manner, he will forfeit his right to re-"The presence of so many great public men main longer than five years. There are other considerations aside from the question of citizenship which demand that we take steps at once to check the influx of immigration. If "self-preservation is the first law of nature," it is high time that we yield obedience to that law. We placed a barrier between the Chinaman and our coast, not because he was victous or particularly bad, but because he in-terfered with the right of the American to earn his living, and for that same reason must we say to the people of all lands that they are not wanted here so long as the conditions are such

as to inflict hardship on immigrant and citizen —native and naturalized—alike. The Irish Land League taught the doctrine of Ireland for the Irish, and sought to prevent the people of Ireland from immigrating. The Knights of Labor, as an organization, is spread. ure is to teach its members and others that the land in which a man is born owes him something more than oppressive laws and unjust restrictions which prevent him from earning a living. In every country abroad that organizathe people, selecting some particular feature around which to rally. The members are to be taught to reform existing abuses at home, so that emigration for the purpose of bettering their lot will not be necessary; they are to be taught that the right to enjoy life in the land of his birth is inherent in man. Once these doctrines begin to spread abroad the people will begin to take more of an interest in home affairs. To assist foreigners to improve their condition at home, it is not necessary to reduce our own people to a condition bordering on serfdom by loading us down with helpless sur plus population which can at best be used only

to the advantage of monopoly. During the next few months we will hear a great deal concerning the protection of Ameri can labor from the products of the pauper labor of Europe. Nine out of every ten will know but little about the subject unless he has worked for wages himself. Which of them will have the manhood and the courage to demand that we be protected from the pauper and the criminals who have been dumped by the hundred thousand upon the already over-burdened

backs of the workingmen of this country? Which man-which party-will have the courage to say: "From this day forward no person shall be allowed to land on American soil who has not filed an application with an American consul to be permitted to emigrate to this Republic, at least three years prior to date of sailing. No person who cannot read and write shall be admitted; no paupers, imbeciles or criminals shall be permitted to land, and all who do come must declare their intentions to become citizens the day they land, and shall study the principles, and Constitution, and laws of our country before being accepted as citizens?"

Which party will take the the same interest in the reduction of the surplus population as 18, taken in the reduction of the surplus in the treasury of the Nation? Who will say we have imported enough for the present; let us stop until the surplus is exhausted? I believe it should be done. T. V. POWDERLY.

The Republican Candidates.

Hon. John M. Butler, at Peru. It is hardly necessary for me in any audience to enter upon a eulogy of Ben Harrison. [Great applause. | His record is an open book without a blot upon any page of it. As soldier and statesman his record challenges scrutiny. As a man well fitted for the place we have selected him to fill, surpassing in intellectual ca-pacity, we as his personal friends congratulate the country upon the selection of him as our candidate. Forty-eight years ago this year the people of the United States selected his grandfather. The names Harrison and Indiana are very closely intertwined in history, and the people of Indiana in next November will show their pride and love of the names by giving to the grandson of Indiana's territorial Governor such a majority as will forever put Indiana out of the line of doubtful States. " " Our can-didate is a man of courage, of invincible will, and full of the love of humanity. He believes in the United States as a Union; he believes in this country as a Union of the States bound together by an indissoluble band. He is in sympathy with every plank in the platform; honest elections and protection to American industries. General Harrison believes in the Union soldiers, and he believes in our government; believes in keeping every promise it made to the Union soldier.

Levi P. Morton, the second man on our ticket, is a man whose name is fit to be associated with that of General Harrison. When Ireland was famishing for food our candidate for Vice-president, without even the knowledge of his friends, loaded a ship at his own expense and sent it to famishing Ireland. [Applause.] He was elected to Congress from a very strong Democratic district and so conducted himself during his term of office as 'to call forth commendation from everybody, and was afterward appointed to a foreign mission by President Garfield. With such men as Harrison, Morton and Hovey, a man who is the hero of two wars, and contending for such principles, it seems to me that we fidence.

Trot Him Out.

There is said to be a man in Philadelphia who declares that he heard Harrison make that dolsettlers that new emigrants have arrived among them. When prosperity forsakes, and kind He is very foolish for not going out to Indianapfamiliar friends forget us because we are poor. THE COUNTY PRESS.

What the Indiana Papers Are Saying About Current Politics and Other Topics.

Getting away with a surplus is a strong point with Democratic statesmen. —North Manchester Journal. If the South would learn to spin cotton a

well as to raise it there would be an industrial as well as a political revolution in this country. -Marion Chronicle. Republicans in Bartholomew county were

ever more enthusiastic and in better fighting trim. They are thoroughly organized in every township, and propose to win.-Columbus Re-

The Republicans of this county are well pleased with their State ticket. There are a great many soldiers in this part of the State who served under the gallant Hovey, and they are all for him, regardless of party.—Winches-Third-party men have a great deal to say

about the triumph of prohibition in the South. Every saloon closed in the South by prohibitory legislation has been through local option. And yet, in Indiana, according to third-party teaching, local option is worse than no legislation, and is a league with the liquor men.—Shelby-The Democrats are displaying overweening anxiety for joint discussions. They invite ar-

rangements for debates between Carlyle and Blaine and Bynum and McKinley. If Demosthenese were alive and a Republican it would be just like the free-traders to propose that he en-John Lamb. - Lafavette Times. In 1884 there were between eight and nine thousand votes east in Indiana for Ben Butler.

This year this number will fall to about two thousand and the great majority of the remainder may safely be counted as voting with the Republican party. This is a feature which may have considerable weight when the votes are counted in Indiana. - Muncie News. Grover Cleveland, on the fisheries question,

has blundered nearly as much as he did on the tariff question. The difference mainly is in the fact that the tariff blunder was foolish and the fisheries blunder is ridiculous, the difference between these terms, whatever that may be, expressing the difference in absurdity between his action in the two cases.—Richmond Palladium. The magnificent "surplus" so much talked about by Democratic orators seems to have "gone glimmering." Government expenses for the current year will absorb it within \$17,794,-000. And yet even Mr. Thurman has the hardihood to continue the Democratic prattle of 1884 in regard to the immense amount of money ly-

The men who are opposed to the saloon influence in politics and to the encouragement of the business of manufacturing drunkards will vote with the Republican party this year. The Democratic party favors these things. The third party favors the Democratic party and is operated in its interest. A vote for either the Democratic party or third, miscalled the Prohibition party, is a vote for free whisky.-New Castle Courier.

All the old soldiers of this section are falling into line and will vote for Harrison and Morton. They have found that their interests are safer in the hands of Union soldiers and supporters than with rebels and rebel sympathizers. Those who voted for a change of administration four years ago now agree that the change was very much for the worse in every respect, and intend to undo the work as nearly as possible this fall. -Union City Eagle.

A Democratic paper informs us that Marshall Field, the great dry goods man of Chicago, has come out for Cleveland. If we mistake not Mr. Field is a large importer and it is to his interest to support free trade. His action confirms what the Times has heretofore said, that the importers of this country are free-traders "for revenue only." If they can get the tariff taken off their importations it will be big money, in their pockets. - Muncie Times.

The right to protect your labor is as sacred as the right to protect your lives; and the duty to do so is just as obligatory. Your title to your own country's market is supreme. No foreign competitor has any right whatever in it. Shut him out. Don't forget that this competition is in every piece of cloth, every ton of rails, every crate of crockery, ever ton of copper, every bun-dle of carpets that comes from abroad through our custom-houses.-Delphi Journal.

Every speech General Harrison has made to visiting delegations since his nomination has been a gem. He has made no mistakes, nor is there any danger that he will. He is not constituted that way. His public and private utterances have always been sensible and judicious, and his resources, natural and acquired, are such that he is equal to every occasion. Republicans do not fear to have him talk. The more he talks the more faith the people will have in him.-Franklin Republican.

The mechanic's interest lies in having every dollar of wealth produced in this country kept at home and spent in building better houses, more machinery, finer furniture—in short, adding to the facilities of production and the ability of our people to purchase the products of mechanical industry. Let him reflect upon the disadvantage at which he would be placed if compelled to depend for wages upon some calling in which he is not skilled. In his own trade he is an expert, at any other work he would be a novice. - Attica Ledger.

The Republicans of Indiana have an immense amount of work before them this year. Two years ago we partly redeemed the State from the Democratic disgraceful management. This year the complete redemption must be accomplished. Every Democratic officer must be replaced with a true Republican. The Legislature must be solidly Republican. This certainly can be done if the right kind of work is done. and we believe that the Republicans are in the right mood to do the needed work .- Fowler Re-

The old soldiers and the working men of the country are turning their faces to General Har-rison as the presidential candidate who represents the ideas and principles which they desire to be maintained and upheld in this country. Whatever may be thought by others, these two great and important classes of our citizens know that the political creed of Harrison and his party looks to their prosperity and advancement. The soldiers and the free labor of the North will stand shoulder to shoulder in 1888 as they did in 1861.—Princeton Leader.

The Attorney-general's investigation into the White Cap depredations in southern Indiana is bearing fruit, and there are hopeful indications that the unlawful organizations are preparing to disband. If the Governor had performed his duty the lawless marauders would have long ago been suppressed, a little show of authority being the only thing necessary to put an end to their outrageous and brutal conduct. When the publie demand for some action became so imperative that Governor Gray was forced to take cognizance of it, he avoided the responsibility by shifting it to Attorney-general Michener. - Lafayette Courier.

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